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*Classified Selected List of References on City Planning.* By THEODORA KIMBALL. Boston: National Conference on City Planning, 1915. Paper, pp. 48. \$0.50.

The list consists of about one thousand references on city planning, selected with a particular view to their technical value to those professionally engaged in problems of city planning. The references are arranged according to the city-planning collections of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture. In this way Miss Kimball, who is the librarian of the school, makes a presentation of the literature of city planning in its fundamental relations. The titles refer to material which is useful and available, representative, well illustrated, or suggestive of further material or particular points of view.

It is another valuable contribution on this increasingly important topic.

SCOTT E. W. BEDFORD

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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*The New Public Health.* By HIBBERT WINSLOW HILL. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. 206.

This book presents in clear and forceful language the point of view regarding health and disease which has been developing "in the last twenty years." This point of view represents essentially a shift from the environment to the individual as a causal factor in the production of disease. The so-called unhygienic environment, dampness, filth, bad air, lack of sunshine, smoke, garbage, etc., are only indirectly connected with the production of disease, if indeed they are connected at all. The real danger lies in the diseased individual, his excreta, his mouth spray, contacts of all sorts with his body or with any animate or inanimate carrier of the bacteria from the sick to the sound. The environment is to be considered as a transmitting medium; otherwise it is not a factor of primary importance. It is infection that must be guarded against, and the source of the infection is always a diseased individual somewhere.

Why does all this concern the public? The cost of infectious diseases for each generation is at least ten billion dollars. Who suffer the most from these diseases? The women, the mothers, the sisters, the teachers—all of these have an incalculable burden laid on their shoulders by these infectious diseases, and it is the women who, if properly educated to cope with the problem, could do most toward accomplishing relief. The problem is an educational one, and, when we reflect how few girls